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WANG ADMONISHES CHIANG TO ABANDON HIS PRESENT POLICY

Partnership With Allies Would Only Increase Danger of China Becoming Colony

TO INCREASE PRODUCTION

National Government Pledges to Develop Agriculture and Commerce

Wang Ching-wei, President of the Chinese National Government, in a special interview with the Yomiuri-Hochi at Nanking Saturday on the occasion of the Double Tenth Festival, advised Chungking to abandon its present policy, asserting that China would become merely another India and all East Asia another colony in the event the Anglo-American Powers win the war, states Domei.

In view of the Anglo-American menace to East Asia, the primary duty of the Chinese National Government, President Wang declared, must be to contribute as much as possible to the anti-Allied war effort by increasing production and developing agriculture and commerce.

Although the armed forces of the Chinese National Government are too inadequate to be of use in active participation in the war, the people residing under the jurisdiction of the National Government can contribute immensely to Japan's victory by maintaining peace and order behind the lines and exterminating the scourge of Communism, the Chinese President said.

Commenting on India's current plight, President Wang declared that the National Government is ready to assist India's struggle for independence.

The President concluded his interview with the remark that he was convinced of Japan's basic policy to create a new East Asia Order with the cooperation of all races in East Asia.

Leaves Hsinking

Domei

HSINKING, October 9.—Wang I-tang, Chairman of the North China Political Affairs Commission who arrived four days ago to extend felicitations to Manchoukuo in connection with its tenth anniversary celebration, left here this morning for North China, accompanied by his suite.

Mr. Wang was seen off at the station by Premier Chang Ching-hui and other prominent Manchoukuo and Japanese officials. Before his departure, he expressed deep appreciation for the kindness shown him and his party during their stay in Manchoukuo and pledged to maintain close collaboration between Manchoukuo and China for safeguarding the northern frontier.

1ST GUBERNATORIAL MEET IN MINDANAO SCHEDULED

To Be Held in Middle of This Month by Military Administration

Domei

DAVAO, October 9.—The first gubernatorial conference in Mindanao Island since the establishment of the Japanese Military Administration will be held here in the middle part of this month by the Davao branch of the Japanese Military Administration, it was learned today.

It is expected that the conference will be attended by 11 governors and one mayor and will discuss three points; namely, the complete execution of the instructions and policies of the central authorities of the Japanese Military Administration, the rehabilitation of various industries and the consolidation of the economic condition in the island.

Inasmuch as Mindanao Island possesses rich natural resources, the conference is expected to lay stress on the economic development of the island.

Sunada For Tokyo

Domei

CANTON, October 9.—Shigemasa Sunada, adviser to the Japanese Military Administration in Malaya, arrived here from Saigon by air at 4 p.m. today, en route to Tokyo. He is scheduled to hop off for Taihoku tomorrow morning.

Treatment of Survivors of Lisbon Maru Is Excellent, Says Commander Horswell

Commander S.T. Horswell, formerly attached to the British Garrison in Hongkong and highest naval officer among the British war prisoners who survived the sinking of the Lisbon Maru by an American submarine, emphatically declared upon arrival in Japan Saturday that the treament accorded him and his subordinates was the best they could hope for, states Domei.

He said that the Japanese Forces during their siege of Hongkong were very strong, efficient and brave.

In the course of his interview with the Domei, Commander Horswell said, "If I ever have a chance, I would like to broadcast to the people at home and the United States that they knew only Japan of yesterday, and this was the sole reason for the unfortunate rupture over the Pacific issue."

Lieutenant J. T. Pollock, 53 years old, of Sydney, said that he was much impressed by the traditional Japanese spirit of Bushido.

Lieutenant Pollock said that following his rescue by the Japanese just when he was about to go down, he was given a glass of hot water, thick slices of bread and enough blankets to warm up his icy body.

The Lieutenant said he didn't "care a hoot" about Churchill or Roosevelt. He expressed the wish, however, that a personal message be sent to his wife and two daughters in Sydney.

IIDA EXHORTS CADETS IN BURMA TO DO BEST

Nation's Strength Hinges on State of Armed Preparedness, Says Commander

Lieutenant-General Shojiro Iida, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in Burma, in his first address at the military training school on October 10 for the newly-organized Burmese National Army, exhorted cadets to exert their supreme efforts not only for the cause of Burma but Greater East Asia, the Asahi reported from Rangoon, states Domei.

The rise or fall of a nation, Lieutenant-General Iida emphasized, hinges upon the quality of its military preparation, while the efficiency of military preparedness depends upon the ability of every individual officer.

The Japanese Supreme Commander urged cadets to devote their undivided energy to their studies in order that they might live up to the full expectations of the people of Burma as well as the hopes of their Japanese instructors.

The first review of the cadets who are to form Burma's defense army took place this morning at 10 o'clock, after having gone through intensive trainings.

Toshio Shimada, representing the two Houses of the Imperial Japanese Diet, was present at the review as a member of the party inspecting the southern regions. He expressed his admiration at the orderly form the cadets who had received only one month's training marched past the reviewing stand and went through military exercises, and added that the rehabilitation of New Burma depends upon the rearing of such youths.

CHINESE ALLOWED TO SEND REMITTANCES TO HONGKONG

Limited to ¥50 Per Month in Japanese Military Notes For Each Family

Complying with the desire of the Chinese oversea residents in the Southern Regions to send remittances to their families in China, the Government-General of Hongkong has decided to allow remittances of ¥50 per month to a Chinese family resident in Hongkong, the Asahi reported from Hongkong, reports Domei.

The decision stipulates that applications for remittances shall be accepted to the extent of ¥50 per month and that the remittances shall be paid in Japanese military notes.

It is further stated that up to the present 1,003 applications have been filed, involving 5,202 families and a total of ¥500,000.

RELIGIOUS BODIES UNIFIED

Protestants in Philippines Organize New Federation

Domei

MANILA, October 10.—A federation embodying all the Protestant denominations in the Philippines was organized at the Manila Union Church at nine o'clock this morning.

After the invocation by a Japanese Reverend, representing the Religious Department of the Japanese Military Administration, the officers of the federation were chosen while the inaugural celebration meeting was held in the afternoon.

WAR AIMS OF ALLIES ARE CONTRADICTORY

British Brutality in India Is Violation of Provisions of Atlantic Charter

British brutality in India has not only aroused Britain's enemies and neutral nations as well, but has caused serious repercussions within the ranks of its allies, America and Chungking, writes Koichiro Asakai, chief of the fifth section in the Foreign Office Investigation Department, in the Tokyo Shimbun.

Chungking has not been able to overlook this ruthlessness, although it would like to since it looks upon Britain as its savior, and American public opinion has become indignant over the act that the Atlantic Charter has been violated.

His article follows:

Cripps Fails

With the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the British Government sent Sir Stafford Cripps to India in an attempt to win over the Indians. But the leaders of India did not make any mistake in the road to Indian independence, and were not fooled by his schemes.

With the failure of its insidious plot, Britain threw aside its mask of trying to win over the Indian people and launched itself on a campaign of brutal oppression. According to statements made in the Indian Parliament, 2,010 Indians were either killed or wounded in clashes with the British police and army. Naturally Britain is doing the utmost to pretend that all is peace within the country that "the situation in India is the same as during Kipling's time."

But such statements are not given credence even by its ally America. Americans state that before the fall of Singapore, Britain was saying about the same thing—that everything was going well in Singapore.

It is Britain's business whether or not it makes clear its actions in India and what is really happening there, but those who were panic-stricken were America and Chungking. Chungking cannot hide its displeasure toward Britain's policy of oppression in India, but because it regards Britain as its savior it cannot come out with an open criticism. It was caught between two horns and for a while Chungking commentators refrained from discussing the Indian problem.

But since it is impossible to remain silent on this important problem forever, it has recently been suggested that Britain first of all call a halt to its violence, and release Gandhi, Nehru, and Azad, and that the Indian problem be solved at a conference. It can be said that Chungking shrinks with horror at the black deeds committed by Britain.

America Baffled

America was the other country which did not know what to do with Britain's brutality. America, with Britain's approval has announced its war objectives to the world. On August 14, 1941 Roosevelt and Churchill met on the Atlantic and formed the so-called Atlantic Charter. That charter denied the use of violence as a means of settling international disputes, and set up international cooperation for economic prosperity. These two points formed the nucleus of the charter. Since that time, America and Britain have officially recognized this joint declaration.

America could not help but be bewildered and angered when Brittain violated these points in the charter which America has declared to be the golden rule. Britain destroyed what it had set up. It is said that, as an emergency step, America made its censorship

(Continued on Page 2)

3 NATIONS TO MEET AT ASIA CONFERENCE TO AIR VITAL PLANS

Many Important Officials From China and Manchoukuo To Attend

IS THREE-DAY PARLEY

Will Formulate Programs for Quicker Construction of Greater East Asia

The first conference of the Asia Development Associations of Japan, Manchoukuo and China will be held in Tokyo at the Dai-Toa Kaikan for three days, beginning October 13 with the attendance of 95 representatives from the three countries, states Domei.

Of those attending the conference, 50 will be from Japan, including General Senjuro Hayashi, former Premier, and present president of the Asia Development Federation of Japan.

Others to attend are 10 from Manchoukuo, including Chang Huan-siang, member of the Central Committee of the Concordia Society of Manchoukuo; 15 from Central China, including Lin Pai-sheng, Publicity Minister of China; 15 from North China, including Huang Fu-sheng of Hsinmin Society of North China, and five from Inner Mongolia, including Chirkolang, Councillor of the Government of Inner Mongolia.

General Hayashi will preside over the conference which will stress formulation of concrete measures for carrying out the joint declaration by Japan, Manchoukuo and China and the setting up of an organization for bolstering the East Asia development movement.

It is understood that on October 16 the representatives will be entertained at theatrical performances and other social functions.

All the participating organizations will advance their unreserved opinions on matters calculated to propel East Asia to attain its common goal of mutual prosperity. An agreement concerning and resolution centering on the development of the future movement will also be adopted.

On the first day, all men attending the convention will assemble on the plaza in front of the Imperial Palace at 9 a.m. and after respectfully bowing toward the Imperial Palace will worship at the Meiji Shrine and Yasukuni Shrine.

At 1 p.m. the convention will open with an address by General Hayashi, who will be followed by Lieutenant General Kisaburo Ando, Vice-President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, Foreign Minister Masayuki Tani, Vice-President Kiwao Okumura of the Board of Information, Lieutenant-General Genshichi Oikawa, acting Director-General of the China Affairs Board, Aiichiro Fujiyama, President of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and representatives of various organizations.

The second and third days will be devoted to discussions of important matters. An elaborate luncheon will be held under the auspices of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association on October 16.

Representatives of leading organizations belonging to the Asia Development Association who are scheduled to attend the convention are Kenzo Adachi, Kisaburo Ando, Baron Iwakusu Ida, Ryusaku Endo, Baron Kimmochi Okura, Kozo Ota, Yoshihisa Kuzuu, Fumio Goto, Ryutaro Nagai, Lieutenant-General Rihachiro Banzai, General Baron Shigeru Honjo and Mitsuo Miyata, all permanent advisers of the Association; Gyokujo Hanzawa of the Toa Problems Investigation Society; Inosuke Furuno of the Central Investigation Society; Bunshiro Tanabe of the East Asia Investigation Society; Atsushi Akaike of the examining committee of the Association; Shingi Akama, Fusajiro Ichinomiya, Viscount Nagakage Okabe, Rikuro Takagi, Masao Kanda and several other permanent directors of the Association; Hiroshi Ikeda, Keigi Ozaki, Toshitatsu Karasawa, Hidezo Toyama, Vice-Admiral Kamesaburo Nakamura, Lieutenant-General Nanao Matsui and other active members of the Association.

Pacification Office Opens

C.P.S.

NANKING, October 10.—The administrative office for the special areas southeast of Lake Taihu was formally inaugurated in the Kashing Middle School here.

AUTHORITIES FINISH OUTLINING POLICIES TO BOLSTER NATION

Measures Will Be Submitted to Cabinet at This Week's Meeting

DELIBERATIONS COMPLETED

Food, National Health, Population and Educational Problems Studied

With the completion of deliberations between the Planning Board and the Ministries on vital policies to be enforced in the coming fiscal year in accordance with the Outline for Budget Formulation Bearing on Important Items, the national wartime structure was being further strengthened with the introduction of five new policies for the gigantic task of bringing the war to a successful termination.

These vital plans will be submitted to this week's Cabinet meeting, prior to assessment by the Finance Ministry, and will also be taken up at subsequent Cabinet sessions.

Besides the military expenditures, the Wartime National General Mobilization outlays, the Productivity Expansion defrayals and the Greater East Asia Construction expenditures, new introductions are the food policy, the healthy nation policy, the population policy and the education and culture policy.

Anti-tuberculosis measures and educational and cultural reforms, already decided on by the Cabinet, have been taken up as national policies and are expected to be enforced in the forthcoming fiscal year.

Bills for introduction in the forthcoming session of the Diet are being deliberated on by the Ministries in conformity with the new budget.

As necessary for bolstering up wartime national structure, a Trade Corporation Law and an Agriculture Bodies Control Law are in preparation.

Through these new legislative policies, the Government's fundamental policy to cope with the new stage of the War of Greater East Asia will be vigorously propelled.

Having had over 80 bills passed by the Diet in its seventy-ninth regular session and eightieth extraordinary session and having carried out personnel and structural reforms in Government service following approval by the Inquiry Commission of the Privy Council, the Cabinet during the first year of its existence has already set up an unshakable wartime structure.

CONCORDIA PARLEY ENDS

Goal for Increased Industrial Products Set Up

Domei

HSINKING, October 9.—The seven-day session of the annual national conference of the Manchoukuo Concordia Society today adjourned after renewing the firm determination of the 43,000,000 people to defeat the enemy and set up the goal for increased industrial products.

The final session opened at 9 a.m. today when measures for various purposes were adopted in their original form adopted by the competent committee meetings.

After the session adjourned, the attendants were invited to a luncheon given by General Yoshijiro Umezu, Commander of the Kwahtung Army.

EAST ASIA COUNCIL FORMED

Chief Function Aimed at Development of Mongolia

Domei

KALGAN, October 10.—As the result of the efforts of the Inner Mongolian Liaison Department of the China Affairs Board, preparations for the establishment of the East Asia Development Cooperative Council of Mengchiang have been completed, it was revealed today.

The inaugural meeting of the Council is scheduled to be held here on October 20 and will cooperate with the military authorities, China Affairs Board, Consulate-General, Imperial Rule Assistance Association, Concordia Association, Hsinmin Society and others, for the development of Inner Mongolia.

JAPANESE WARSHIP PREPARED FOR ACTION

(Passed by the Navy Ministry)

DAKAR FACES CRISIS BY ALLIES' THREAT

Rumored U.S. May Start Offensive Operation Against African Port

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

MADRID, October 9.—With public opinion in America and Britain urgently demanding the occupation of Dakar and with the orders issued by the French Government advising French women and children to evacuate there, a crisis is imminent in Dakar, according to the latest speculations in western Europe. It is even rumored that the United Nations will commence an offensive operation on Dakar in the course of this month.

Talk of an Allied offensive which seriously concerns France as well as Spain and Portugal which are vitally interested in Africa has been periodically repeated since Britain failed in its unlawful attack in the autumn of 1940, immediately after the French debacle. Only, Brazil's recent declaration of war on Germany and Italy has projected Dakar again into the limelight.

The view prevails that the Allies, despairing of creating a second front elsewhere, have fixed on Dakar as the line of least resistance. In actual fact, however, the Allies must have Dakar for the maintenance of their sustenance.

Fleet Would Be Needed

An offensive on Dakar would necessitate a powerful fleet and an army force at least three divisions strong, it is surmised. Experts who know the inefficiency of the American troops think that the American Secretary of the Navy Colonel Frank Knox, currently on a visit to Brazil, by flaunting a crisis to Brazil, may angle for participation of the Brazilian forces in a Dakar offensive. Some even say that the Allies are scheming to cause Brazilian soldiers to make a put-up job with Portuguese forces in Portuguese colonies.

Pessimists are of the opinion that France, as in the case of the unlawful attacks on Syria and Madagascar by Britain, would be powerless to put up thoroughgoing resistance. To France, however, West and North Africa are the only life-line left it, and it is incumbent on Chief of State Marshal Henri Petain to defend Dakar at the stake of France's national honor. Neither could the Axis afford to look on with folded arms.

Pessimists further say: "America and Britain have already dispatched 100,000 troops to West Africa. This, along with their designs on French Morocco, may mean the prelude to their advance into the Mediterranean."

If America and Britain actually dare to raid Dakar, France, by mobilizing its powerful fleets, land and

(Continued on Page 2)

U.S. IS PESSIMISTIC OF ALLIED VICTORY

Duped Americans Begin to Realize They've Been Fed Malicious Lies by Washington

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

ZURICH, October 9.—The general opinion of America on the future of the present war seems to have assumed a definite turn for the serious.

Since America's participation in the war, opinions have been divided among the public as to the future of the war situation. The Americans have been wavering between optimism and pessimism for a long time. Now, they have emerged from their optimistic viewpoint and come to realize that this is a war to last long. They are conscious of the fact that they have been entertaining optimism solely out of deceitful propaganda of the American authorities. In this connection, a Berlin weekly has the following to say on the prevailing tendency of opinion in America:

"When the United nations lost almost all of their southern bases during a brief period following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the Americans were thrown into an abyss of despair. People criticized the American Government, saying 'Where is the American fleet?'. 'What is the American fleet doing?' and others denounced the inability of the American navy.

"Japan's South Pacific operations later came to a final stage at least for the time being, when American public opinion was somewhat stabilized. When, however, reports of the much-vaunted 'overwhelming victory' of the American navy at the Battle of the Coral Sea and the Battle off Midway found their way among the Americans, optimism was supreme in America with the result that the ignorant public was led to believe that America started a great military offensive and even that America must have won the war.

"The New York Stock Exchange experienced a great flurry on May 21 reflecting the prevailing popular sentiment over the fabricated war news. The extremely optimistic tendency pervaded the whole population but it has considerably caused consternation and worry of the American Government authorities and conscientious leaders. More than once President Roosevelt warned the public of the danger of optimism in the course of the regular press interviews.

"The New York Herald-Tribune made the same warning, pointing out that it was a mistake to expect an internal collapse of Germany. Walter Lippmann, noted critic, also warned the American public. In spite of these strenuous efforts, the optimistic viewpoint failed to disappear. On the contrary, rumors were circulated from Texas to the effect

(Continued on Page 2)

FRENCH FEAR ALLIES WILL LAUNCH DRIVE AGAINST DAKAR BASE

Situation in Casablanca Is Also Reported to Be Extremely Tense

UNITED NATIONS DESPERATE

American Forces in Africa Now Total More Than 2 Mechanized Divisions

There is a growing belief among the neutral countries that America and Britain, with the end of the rainy season in Africa and the arrival soon of "General Winter" on the eastern front, will commence their invasion of Dakar and Casablanca. Under the circumstances, Germany and France are observing the developments of this situation with concern.

The Yomiuri-Hochi correspondent stationed in Paris who interviewed recently the former Governor-General of French Equatorial Africa and the former commander-in-chief of the African forces there was informed that the situation in the French possessions in Africa is becoming extremely tense.

Questioned regarding the move of the American forces in Africa and of the French defending forces, they said:

Close to South America

"Dakar is located at a point closest to South America and is not only an important base of strategic value, commanding the southwestern Atlantic, but at the same time constitutes an important gateway leading to the interior of Africa, and therefore America is said to be waiting for an opportunity to recapture the base in the hope of gaining control of Africa and advancing toward the southern coast of the Mediterranean Sea.

"Moreover, it is believed that America is also planning to invade Spain and Portugal via Gibraltar, since these two countries are not sufficiently defended. Such being the case, there is considerable difficulty in transporting French troops and war materials to the base via the Gibraltar Strait and therefore it is confronted with a danger.

"The situation in Casablanca is also tense, although the port is not favored with natural barriers. Although Dakar is more important as a natural port as compared with Casablanca, it can more easily be invaded from land. And to make matters worse, great numbers of American troops, tanks and airplanes are constantly being transported to such places as Liberia, Nigeria and Sierra Leone and at the same time the American fleet is said to have been patrolling the seas near and around Dakar from about a month ago, and therefore there is the possibility of the American troops invading Gambia under the protection of this fleet.

Strength of U.S. Forces

"The American forces in these regions consist of two mechanized divisions, including 60,000 men, supported by 300 seaplanes. While the French forces at Dakar consist of only 15,000 men, including small naval units. Their aircraft strength is 60. Besides, French artillery lacks anti-air defensive power and therefore there is every danger that the French forces will be routed as was the case with the French defense forces of Diego Suarez in Madagascar.

Above all, the greatest difficulty in the defense of these regions is the keen shortage of fuel. The quantity of fuel which the French troops possess in these regions is said to be enough to keep them going for only about a month and, under the circumstances, they are even unable to carry on military drills. Not only this, the underground fuel storage facilities are very poor and consequently exposed to enemy bombing. However, even under such unfavorable conditions, we expect that the French officers and men will put up a daring resistance against the invaders.

Messages Sent Hitler, Mussolini

Domei

NANKING, October 10.—President Wang Ching-wei today sent messages to Chancellor Adolf Hitler of Germany and Premier Benito Mussolini of Italy, thanking them for their congratulatory messages on the occasion of China's Double Tenth Festival.

'KODO' IS STRESSED AS JAPAN'S WAR AIM

Nippon's Mission Is to Spread The Imperial Way Throughout The World

Japan's great mission is to spread throughout the world the spirit of "Kodo," the Imperial Way, and simultaneously destroy the despotic imperialism which today masquerades under the names of "democracy" and "internationalism," declares the Board of Information in an article written for the weekly magazine Shuho.

The article, which stresses the ideological struggle between the righteous path of "Kodo" and the contradictory principles of so-called "democracy," follows:

World War I came to a close in 1918, but not in the true sense of the word, for after it was terminated a protracted war of thought continued for quite a long time. America, Britain, and France, of course, emerged victorious over their enemies, in a war fought ostensibly to preserve the basic principles underlying democracy and internationalism. Following the conclusion of the war, therefore, they directed their utmost efforts toward establishing a postwar order based on the above principles. Hence the establishment of their new national structures in accordance with what was explicitly set forth in the Versailles and Washington Treaties.

In point of principles, therefore, democracy and internationalism supposedly were pitched against selfish despotism, and imperialism, but the reason for the former's opposing the latter was really motivated by self-interest. Such being the case, the former and the latter in substance were about the same. Thus, democracy and internationalism, although outwardly standing in opposition to despotism and imperialism in principle, eventually turns out to be the latter.

Democracy Is Imperialism

What may be recalled here is that the national structure as advocated and supported in the Versailles and Washington Treaties was none other in substance than an imperialistic structure advocated and supported by America and Britain. During the last World War, democracy and internationalism advocated and propagandized by America and Britain had had considerable effect on all the hostile countries as well as on the Allied countries, with the result that thinking circles had been agitated and stirred to a considerable extent. At the time, a decided change was brought about even in Japan in intellectual circles by the democratic movement which swept the educational, political and literary circles. It was at about this time that Japan was made the target of a stinging American and British attack for having dispatched its soldiers to Siberia and Tsinan. Why Japan had to send its soldiers to these two places was not taken into consideration either by America or Britain. Then all the other countries, which took side with these two countries, began denouncing Japan as being an invader. Soon afterward, the Washington conference was convened with the express purpose of bringing pressure to bear against Japan.

The same thing may be said of the problems relating to the rapprochement between Japan and China. America and Britain have been found following the policy of strengthening their imperialistic control over East Asia by using China as their puppet with the intention of bringing pressure against Japan.

America and Britain have been denouncing Japan's policy toward China as being aggressive and vindicating China's anti-Japanese movement and resistance against Japan as only natural, thus instigating and utilizing the country for attaining their sinister end. They have even gone so far as to object to Japan's resorting to arms for protecting herself against China's illegal acts toward her, stating that such problems should be settled by mutual negotiations between the two countries or by an international conference based on the Nine Power Pact. Even against the protest filed by Japan, China blindly persisted in believing that Japan would by no means resort to arms, and imposed absolute faith in America and Britain, thus displaying not the slightest sign of sincerity. Even if the matter had been referred to a Nine Power Pact conference the situation was such that it could not be settled equitably and justly.

Japan Wanted Peace

Under such conditions, Japan endured and withstood all kinds of difficulties, but, taking advantage of this attitude, China's attitude toward Japan became more and more provocative and its mounting anti-Japanese movement and its resistance against Japan culminated in the veritable humiliation of the latter. Immediately prior to the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident, it is said that there were some five to six hundred unsolved problems bearing on the unlawful acts of China. At that time, even Manchuria and Mongolia had become seats of an anti-Japanese movement. It was then and there that the unhappy Captain Nakamura Incident as well as the Wanpaoshan Incident occurred.

On September 8, 1931 the Chinese regulars belonging to the North East Army blew up the South Manchuria railway line at Liutiaokow. Even though Japan's foreign policy then was one for cooperating with others, the Imperial troops stationed in Manchuria with the grave mission of guarding the South Manchuria Railway could not overlook this violence committed by the Chinese troops right in front of them. Hence, they rose in arms. Nonetheless, the Chinese troops began making an aggressive move toward the Japanese troops stationed in the country, believing that their number was small and besides that Japan's policy was a negative one.

However, with the outburst of gunfire at Liutiaokow, Japan's diplomatic policy made a right-about turn. Disillusioned from the nightmare of the Washington Pact and discarding the spell under which she had long been following America and Britain, Japan finally, was able to maintain her integrity by rising in arms.

The Imperial Way

Since the Meiji Restoration Japan's foreign policy has been, in the Sino-Japanese War as well as in the Russo-Japanese War, and at other times, for rejecting the aggressive policy of Europe and America and to establish peace and order in the Orient, with the ultimate hope of exhibiting far and wide to the whole world the ideal embodied in "Kodo," the Imperial Way.

Alien thought, which had worked its way into Japan since the Meiji Restoration, particularly the American and British ideology—democracy and internationalism—which ran wild in Japan soon after the outbreak of the World War I, was responsible in blurring the unique ideal of Japan for a time. However, Japan lost no time in recovering this ideal, rejecting the disturbing influences brewed by America and Britain, restoring peace and order based on "Kodo" in Manchuria and Mongolia, as well as in enlightening East Asia. In this sense, the Manchurian Incident was brought into being in opposition to the principles advocated by the Washington Pact and, at the same time, it was the beginning of the great construction of a new order.

The rise of Japan in Manchuria undoubtedly went a long way toward undermining American and British imperialism. America at the time threatened Japan on the Stimson statement. Not only this, but America and Britain conspired to exercise restriction on Japan's move by using China as their puppet. However, Japan, which then already had changed its foreign diplomacy from one currying favor with America and Britain to one based on autonomous self-determination, could not be either threatened by America or be subjected to the mischievous maneuvers of the League of Nations. The League of Nations succeeded in passing a resolution in opposition to Japan by a vote of 42 to 1, but it lacked the real ability to exercise restriction over Japan. The Versailles and Washington Treaties were of a despotic nature, but, after all, besides their imposing appearance, they were only nuisances. Japan finally withdrew from the League and abrogated the Washington disarmament pact. It was thus that the fabric of the imperialistic regime of America and Britain began crumbling.

Imperialism Crumbles

Germany and Italy, which were also under the violent pressure of America and Britain, rose in arms, the former invading Rhineland, annexing Austria, uniting Czechoslovakia, and taking a decisively strong stand regarding the Poland issue; while the latter invaded Ethiopia and Albania and acquired control of the Adriatic Sea. Under the circumstances, the structure of Anglo-American imperialism was seen gradually crumbling in Europe too. In this sense, there was something common in the stand Japan, Germany and Italy had to take prior to the conclusion of the Anti-Comintern pact among the three countries.

Meantime, the current China Affair, which may be said to be an extension of the Manchurian Incident, broke out on July 7, 1937, as the result of the Liutiaokow incident. Japan, of course, spared no effort in keeping the incident from spreading to any other part of China. However, the flames of the incident finally spread to the whole territory of the country.

The European War, Manchurian Incident and the China Affair have common significance in world history and have their origin in the conspiracy of imperialistic America and Britain. Although non-intervention on the part of both was impossible, Japan still endeavored to adjust its relations—with America and Britain because it wanted to maintain peace in the world. However, the imperialistic plot of America and Britain knew no bounds and gradually showed its true nature.

In 1940 the time had come for Japan to make a volte-face in its foreign diplomacy and to set up a new national structure with resolute determination. Therefore, Japan not only began to direct its unswerving efforts toward setting up a new national, economic, and political structure but, at the same time, it also went a step forward and concluded the Tripartite Treaty alliance with Germany and Italy in the hope of cooperating with those two countries in establishing the projected new order in Europe.

Anglo-American Pressure

After that, Japan continued to strive toward maintaining peace in the Pacific, and opened the Japan-American parley in hopes of setting up a new order in East Asia. However, America blindly adhered to the trite principles brought into existence by the Washington Treaty and continued to entertain its ambition of giving full expression to its imperialistic domination in East Asia. And, as is generally known, it brought constant armed pressure to bear on Japan, and at times committed violence against it. Nevertheless, Japan did its utmost to settle all outstanding problems through peaceful negotiations, thus enduring and overcoming all difficulties until the last moment with the slim hope that they might be settled eventually without resorting to arms. Jumping to the hasty conclusion that they had succeeded in their plot against Japan, America and Britain kept on bringing economic and military pressure to bear without showing any sign of reforming at all. Under the circumstances, Japan's position became dangerously precarious, and at last, on December 8 last year, the Imperial Rescript declaring war against America and Britain was issued and Japan finally had to rise in arms in order to overcome all obstacles standing in the way of its self-protection and self-existence.

It was thus that the Manchurian Incident and the China Affair which Japan had been carrying on for the sole purpose of establishing a new order in East Asia entered the final stage of war. It is to be recalled that during the Manchurian Incident, there regrettably remained in Japan the lingering vestiges of Anglo-American thought. A part of the educated class was still under the influence of the anti-Japanese propaganda of America and Britain and opposed Japan's continuing the China Affair. However, with the epochal change of the foreign policy of Japan since then, an internal transformation has taken place in Japan's economy, politics, and national structure, with especial stress laid on the urgent importance of clarifying the true national polity of Japan.

Nation's Ideology Changes

Since the Imperial Rescript declaring war on America and Britain was issued on December 8 last year, there has come an abrupt change in the thought of the entire nation. The 100,000,000 people of Japan, one and all, have determinedly set out on their grave mission of fighting out the current war to its bitter end. In fact, this resolute determination has contributed a great deal toward enabling the Imperial Forces to attain the resplendent war results they have attained thus far.

The most urgent duty of all the nationals of Japan is that they should, as the nucleus of the new order which is being established at present, exterminate all American and British influence, clarify all suspicious points in national polity, and thus forge ahead toward attaining the end in view.

Today there still remain in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere American and British thought. It is only natural that the native inhabitants of the Southern Regions, who have been placed under the European and American influence, be still imbued with European and American influence in most of the phases of their culture. Particularly true is this in such a country as the Philippines which long has been under the Christian influence. Even in the guiding principles underlying the independence movements in various regions, American and British racial determination based on autonomy and independence plays an important role.

It need not be mentioned that it is a difficult task to propagandize the spirit of "Kodo" to the native inhabitants of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and to make them understand the true spirit of Japan. Nevertheless, however difficult it may be, it is Japan's historical mission to spread far and wide that spirit unique to Japan, inasmuch as the projected establishment of the new order for which Japan is carrying on the current war is none other than the establishment of the new order founded on "Kodo".

Even democracy and internationalism, which have exposed their respective contradictions and are today on the verge of extinction, have been propagandized by America and Britain far and wide. But the trouble seems to be that these two countries, having full faith in their principles attempted to force others into believing in them. What was strange was that the peoples did not take them as something which had been forced on them but rather imposed absolute confidence in them. Under the circumstances, all the nationals of Japan, who fully realize and believe in the faultless and unchangeable spirit of "Kodo" should burn with the desire of fufilling their grave mission of spreading this spirit far and wide throughout the entire world.

In order to spread this spirit, sufficient preparation is essential. Naturally people cannot be convinced of the significance of the spirit if it is only explained to them in an abstract manner. To be sure, the spirit of the Imperial Way cannot be spread as an ideal formula only, but must be explained as that which transcends all history, philosophy, and science, and that which has been put into practice by all of the individuals and organizations in the Empire of Japan.

Again, the "Kodo" spirit should shed its light throughout the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Furthermore, the "Kodo" spirit should permeate the whole of the Axis Powers as well as the hostile countries, which now blindly believe in democracy and internationalism. And thus the establishment of the world new order based on Hakko Ichiu, which is the ultimate mission of Japan, will be made possible.

The warfare for spreading the "Kodo" spirit is what practically and sincerely can be called just and equitable thought warfare. Hostile democracy and internationalism have been described as being true ideals by America and Britain, but their hopes for victory have been shattered for the simple reason that their principles are false. However, the war to spread the spirit of "Kodo" in which only the truth is propagandized, will never confront a time when it will be brought face to face with a contradiction, and therefore it is clear that its victory will be of a permanent nature.

Ceremonies Are Held For Official Transfer Of Japanese Factories

Domei

SHANGHAI, October 10.—Tightening the ties between Japan and China, due ceremonies were held in the City Hall this morning marking the transfer of seven factories heretofore under Japanese Military control to the National Government of China on the occasion of the Double Tenth Festival. Attending the function were Mayor Chen Kung-po, and representatives of the special Municipality and public and private notables.

French Indo-China This Year Expects Good Rice Harvest

Authorities of the French Indo-China Rice and Cereal Administration Office estimated that this year's rice harvest in Indo-China will reach that of a normal year, the Asahi reported from Hanoi, states Domei. Meanwhile, the same dispatch said that more than 80 per cent of the total rice supply contracted by Japan under the agreement between Japan and Indo-China already has been shipped to Japanese ports. The shipment of rice to Japan from the French colony was reported to be progressing favorably due to strenuous efforts made by both Japanese and Indo-Chinese authorities.

U.S. Is Pessimistic Of Allied Victory

(Continued From Page 1)

that the American Government was working under a definite belief that the war would be won by America. These rumors affected the minds of automobile manufacturers not to change their business.

"The situation has made a sudden turn for the worse since German submarines renewed their activity in the Atlantic with the result that the daily toll of Allied merchantmen was increasing. The abject defeat of the Allied troops on the Egyptian front by Reich Field-Marshal Erwin Rommel's troops added to the situation in which Americans began to be pessimistic. President Roosevelt also mentioned in his message delivered to the American youth that America would have to fight the most difficult war for a long time to come.

"General George C. Marshall, Chief of the American General Staff, also pointed out that America should have 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 soldiers in order to win the war. American military authorities have also expressed that America will have to mobilize at least 10,000,000 to 13,000,000 soldiers by the end of next year. America today is keenly alive to the reality."

RETURNS FROM FRONT

General Okamura Witnessed Shantung Operations

Domei

PEKING, October 10.—General Yasutsugu Okamura, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in North China, this afternoon returned here by air from an inspection tour of Shantung front lines on which he set out last Thursday.

The points visited by General Okamura include Choutsun, Changtien, Chefoo and Wuting.

WILLKIE'S SILENCE DISAPPOINTS CHIANG

Roosevelt's Envoy Fails to Encourage Chungking of Extending Material Aid

Profound disappointment at the lukewarm attitude of Wendell Willkie, President Roosevelt's special envoy, was expressed by Chungking leaders during the press interview held on October 8, according to information reaching Shanghai, Asahi reported yesterday, states Domei.

The party of press correspondents expressed the desire of first recovering Burma, as the vitally important strategical base of operations for the Allied nations and pressed Willkie for an answer as to the extent of actual assistance that could be expected from the United States in the counter-offensive plans against Japan.

Willkie, the report said, however, offered no concrete suggestion to aid stricken Chungking, despite his usual big talk.

While admitting the importance of Burma, he refused to commit himself by stating that as he was not an authority on military matters he was not allowed to reply to these questions.

War Aims of Allies Are Contradictory

(Continued From Page 1)

stricter to prevent comments and criticisms on the Indian situation from reaching abroad. But indignation within America mounted. A Washington paper asserted, "It is better to let the British know what sort of reaction this situation has aroused in America rather than keep the facts from them for diplomatic reasons."

All this reveals that the Anglo-American war aims, are not only being blasted by the Japan-Germany-Italy camp but as in the case of this Indian problem, is full of contradictions and embarrassing inconsistencies.

To Check Overseas Chinese

C.P.S.

NANKING, October 10.—With a view to gaining a clear picture of the activities of Chinese residing abroad, the Overseas Chinese Affairs Commission has requested the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to instruct its consulates in foreign countries to collect necessary information on behalf of the Commission.

China Pacification Move on

C.P.S.

HANGCHOW, October 10.—Following his appointment as director of the second stage of the rural pacification campaign, Fu Shih-yueh, concurrently chairman of the Chekiang Provincial Government, has set all preparations in motion to launch the campaign on time.

British Treated Japanese at New Delhi Like Convicts—Merciless Even to Sick

A party of 19 Japanese, who had been residents in Burma before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia and had been sent to the internment camp in New Delhi, India, in February with the advance of the Japanese Forces into Burma, returned to Rangoon on October 8 on the exchange ship Tatuta Maru, after spending seven months in confinement under the strict surveillance of British troops. A vivid account of the hardships suffered is given by Itaro Mukai, leader of the party, in a report to Domei from Rangoon Friday.

Just as we were rejoicing over the news of the attack on Pearl Harbor which was broadcast by the radio, several policemen came to arrest us. All of the 77 Japanese residents in Rangoon were thrown into the Insein prison, and it was there we heard that the Japanese Forces had marched into Burma. On December 16 we were removed to Thayetmyo in Prome on the opposite bank of the Irrawaddy. We were crowded into tents put up on the old sites of quarters occupied by garrisons, fenced in by double layers of barbed wires, with English soldiers on constant watch.

We all became emaciated at the poor quality and insufficiency of the food, which was the same as that served to convicts. We thought we would be rescued on hearing that the Japanese troops had advanced very close to Rangoon on February 14, but were disappointed beyond words when orders were issued to remove us to Calcutta. The cabins of the boat on which we were transported to Calcutta were surrounded by wire nettings, like cages for wild beasts. During the voyage, the guard swore at us for clapping our hands on hearing of the fall of Singapore. Reaching Calcutta on the 25th, we were immediately sent to New Delhi on trains.

There were about 3,000 Japanese from various places interned at New Delhi, all living in tents and caves. There were no medical facilities whatever. We became undernourished as about 10 people had to partake of a meal of meat, the size of a fist, and onions. Many became sick on account of the heat and filth, and although there were some doctors among us, nothing could be done because of the total absence of medicines.

Our indignation flared up many times upon reflecting that this was the way Britain, trumpeting humanitarism, acted. The Japanese never forgot their pride as nationals of Nippon, winning in this manner the respect of the Indians. The first thing that impressed me on returning to Rangoon was the total absence of the tyrannical British and the friendly way in which the Japanese soldiers and Burmese were going about in the reconstruction of Burma, toward which I also intend to do my part.

Dakar Faces Crisis By Allies' Threat

(Continued From Page 1)

air forces, will not only strike back but will also air-raid Gibraltar.

When a British fleet attempted attacks on Dakar two years ago, French air forces raided Gibraltar and struck terror into the British. There is also the possibility that, should the Spanish colonies in Africa be menaced, Spain would be forced to declare war on America and Britain. That would be fatal to the Allies.

Opinion in neutral countries has it that, Britain having recently constructed an ordnance repair factory in Gibraltar and landed a fairly large size armed force and munitions required for landing operations, America and Britain will land troops in Alegeria in order to checkmate the German forces under Field-Marshal Erwin Rommel.

Statement Discredited

British Deputy Premier Major Clement R. Attlee's statement in his recent broadcast speech, "If Stalingrad does not fall, we can carry out advantageous operations" is interpreted in some quarters as an intimation that the Allies will effect simultaneous operations in Dakar, in North Africa and on the northwestern coast of France. Such an interpretation, however, can be made only by those who are blind to the fact that the Allies have not the necessary strength.

A sufficient corrective to such interpretation is to be found in Fuehrer Hitler's declaration in his recent speech: "If the leaders of the enemy have the slightest knowledge of military affairs, they will readily see the impregnability of our defenses."

If Stalingrad falls, to what directions will Germany transfer the surplus air and mechanized forces? That is the question uppermost in the minds of the Anglo-American military leaders and general public, especially as fresh German-Italo advances on the Egyptian front and air-raids on London are reported.

After all is said and done, if America and Britain dare to raid Dakar, it will not be in the nature of the creation of a second front, but, rather of a passive defense on their part. It will be nothing but proof that America and Britain, deprived of the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean, have no alternative but to seek the last life-line in West Africa.

Chao Gets Naval Post

C.P.S.

NANKING, October 10.—Vice-Admiral Chao Kuei-chang, Commander of the Canton Strategic Port, who has been appointed to succeed Rear-Admiral Sa Fu-Chou as Vice-Minister of Navy, will come to Nanking as soon as he has handed over his commandership to Rear-Admiral Sa.

A Slogan Contest!

WANTED: Slogans of the War of Greater East Asia

Terse, pointed slogans expressing either or both of the following ideas are wanted:

1. The united determination of Japan's 100,000,000 in the execution of the War of Greater East Asia.
2. The determination to fight until the United States and the British Empire shall have been thoroughly defeated.

Conditions

1. Slogans are to be submitted in English or Japanese and if presented in Japanese they will be translated and judged accordingly. Any number of slogans may be submitted.
2. Slogans must be written on Government Postal Cards, and must include full name and address of sender. They must be sent to the Slogan Contest, the Japan Times and Advertiser, No. 1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo, not later than October 20, 1942.

Judges

3. The ten best and five second best slogans submitted by the contestants will be selected by the following judges, and the result will be announced in the Japan Times and Advertiser on November 20, 1942.
The judges are:
Colonel Nakao Yahagi, Chief of the Army Press Section of Imperial Headquarters
Captain Hideo Hiraide, Sectional Chief of the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters
Akiyoshi Tajiri, Chief of the Investigation Department, Foreign Office
Tomokazu Hori, Spokesman of the Board of Information
Renichi Yanami, Chief of Propaganda Section, Taisei-yokusan-kai
Eiji Yoshikawa, writer
Ki Kimura, writer
Toshi Go, President, Japan Times and Advertiser.
4. A prize of ¥100 will be awarded for the ten best slogans and a subscription of the Japan Times & Advertiser for a half-year for the five second best slogans. The copy-right on these fifteen slogans will be held by the Japan Times and Advertiser.

大東亞戰爭標語募集

募集標語

大東亞戰爭ニ對スル一億國民ノ決意ヲ示スモノナルコト

米英擊滅ヲ見ルマデ戰ヒ拔ク決意ヲ示スニ足ルモノナルコト

以上双方又ハソノ一ヲ内容トスル簡單明瞭ニシテ寸鐵殺人的ノ標語ナルコト

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REAL estate bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3517.

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For Sale

LEICA camera, sumar lens 1:2, in excellent condition. Offers to Box 335, Japan Times, Tokyo.

CHILD'S bed, large dining table, foreign sleeping sofa, etc. 89-A Yamate-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama.

Wanted to Buy

FOREIGN furniture, clothes, sewing machines, pianos, gramophones, carpets and refrigerators at very attractive prices. M. Sensui Shoten, 126, 3-chome, Motomachi, Yokohama. Tel. 2-2358.

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DR. MED. Thea Tezuka-Berger, 61 Ryudo-cho, Azabu-ku, near Roppongi. Japanese, German, English, French spoken. Hours: 3-5 p.m. or by appointment. Tel. 48-0755 or 48-3268.

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PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 3-6 p.m.; mornings only on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

TUBERCULOSIS specialist. Toyo Naika Hospital, 15, Kudan 4-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kudan 33-0062, 0063. Owned and supervised by T. Takata, Sanatorium — the Nankoin, Chigasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture. Tel. Chigasaki No. 2.

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Press Comments

Sunday, October 11

ASAHI—America, Britain Relinquish Extraterritoriality
NICHI NICHI—Abolition of Extrality
YOMIURI-HOCHI—Coaxing Chungking
TOKYO SHIMBUN—Looking Squarely at the Enemy; Assurances to Our Allies

America, Britain Relinquish Extraterritoriality

ASAHI—A Domei dispatch from Lisbon reports that on the occasion of the Double Tenth National Festival in China the American Government announced its intention to relinquish its extraterritorial rights in China in their entirety. Britain has followed suit.

This is like giving a stone to a hungry man. It is nothing but a gesture of futility on the part of America and Britain to ingratiate themselves with Chungking.

How many Americans and Britons enjoy extraterritoriality in China today? With such principal centers as Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hankow and Canton under the jurisdiction of the Nanking Government following the occupation by the Imperial Forces, on whom can Chungking exercise the rights restored to it by America and Britain? Except the diplomats, there is only a handful of Americans and Britons residing in areas under Chungking rule.

Extraterritoriality relinquishment has been the traditional bait which America and Britain has flaunted before China in order to win her over. When in the spring of 1939 Japan announced her intention of setting up a Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, Britain, America and France jointly protested vigorously against it. On that occasion Britain referred to extraterritoriality relinquishment and talked as if she were the original exponent, thereby showing undisguised coquetry to China. In May, 1941, American Secretary of State Cordell Hull informed Chungking of America's preparedness to relinquish its extraterritorial rights in China when peace was restored in China.

Thus America and Britain have continually been manipulating Chungking with the only inducement of extraterritoriality abolition, which costs them nothing and which still is much cheaper than nominal loan agreements or empty promises of the lease of munitions.

This is all that Chungking gets for being a willing slave of America and Britain in offering its land as bases for their attacks against Japan at the sacrifice of the welfare of the masses.

How callous, how cruel the American-British policy! And how blind Chungking!

Abolition of Extrality

NICHI NICHI—America and Britain on October 9 announced the abolition of their extraterritoriality in China. This announcement was made on the day previous to the Double Tenth Festival, marking the completion of China's first revolution, which subsequently led to the founding of the Republic of China. This relinquishment was intended as a gift from these countries and by this altruism, the Americans and the British hope to win the support of the Chinese population. But extraterritoriality in China today has no value at all.

Extraterritoriality owed its origin to judicial rights of foreign consulates in China, the treaty between China and Britain being concluded in 1843. A similar treaty was concluded between China and the United States the following year. Many other countries subsequently acquired the consular judicial right and other rights on taxation, administration and commerce in China. All these are collectively called extraterritoriality.

It is Britain and then the United States who are responsible for having established such a right in China and they have made China their quasi-colony through extraterritoriality. This right was fully utilized by them in their settlements in China as bases of operations. The War of Greater East Asia has driven out their influence and rights from China. Naturally, only a small part of China's interior now remains to the United States and Britain. What is most important is the fact that America and Britain attach the utmost significance to their plots to let Chungking resist Japan as their vanguard. Their underlying idea is to take China after causing Chungking to wear down through many years' armed resistance against Japan. Thus, ultimately, to these wily countries, there is no need for them to maintain extraterritoriality.

Japan previously set the pace by pledging the abolition of extraterritoriality to the National Government of China at Nanking. America and Britain are therefore merely following the step already taken by Japan. Their attitude clearly shows how much they are fooling China. All considered, their step is entirely meaningless.

Coaxing Chungking

YOMIURI-HOCHI—The United States State Department announced that America's extraterritorial rights in China has been abolished. The announcement came on the eve of the Double Tenth Festival of China. In response, Britain followed suit. The British action is nothing to be admired, because Britain is a yes-country of America. There is nothing to show in this British action that Britain is an independent country.

Throughout the China Affair, lasting for four years, and the War of Greater East Asia, America and Britain have lost all of their settlements in China, including the Shanghai International Settlement which used to be their central base of aggressive operation in that country, Tientsin, Canton and along the Yangtze River. The domains of their operation have thus been completely eliminated. What is the significance of abolishing their extraterritorial rights at a time when things have come to such a pass?

Their abolition means nothing to Chungking as well as America and Britain themselves. What Chungking is asking these countries is not moral support or flowery diplomatic euphemisms, but material support, including a large number of airplanes and other munitions. Probably, Chungking is hoping America would carry out air raids on Japan. Chungking's diplomatic envoy in America has very often implored America to do this.

Outside supply routes to Chungking have been completely intercepted, as a result of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, while America and Britain are consoling Chungking through a desk plan of constructing what is called the Assam-Chungking route. Only a small amount of materials is now being sent to Chungking by air from these countries by way of India. Other than this, there is no means for America and Britain to strengthen Chungking's military power in its resistance against Japan.

Wendell Willkie, President Roosevelt's special envoy, during his recent stay at Chungking, highly praised Chiang Kai-shek for his gallantry, admiring him as the hero of the Chinese nation. Willkie, however, failed to refer to anything on material help. This has considerably disappointed Chiang and his men who were expecting a great deal from Willkie. What reaction the American and British abolition of extraterritoriality may have on the Chinese people under such circumstances remains to be seen.

Looking Squarely at the Enemy

TOKYO SHIMBUN—The $15,740,000,000 American naval appropriation authorized by Congress on October 8 has as its main object the construction of aircraft carriers, cruisers, destroyers and planes. Noteworthy is the fact that not one battleship is provided for in the appropriation. This seems to bespeak America's intention to air-raid Japan by the so-called "carry and strike" strategy.

We shall not ask whether or not a shipbuilding program of such magnitude can go on according to schedule. Suffice it to say that we will not look on with folded arms and that continued safety of the American mainland is not guaranteed.

The more fiendish America becomes in replenishing her armament and the more tenacious are her intentions to attempt attacks on us, the more severe will Japan's attacks be. We will frustrate the enemy's infestations.

Before and even after December 8, 1941, the enemy underrated our strength. We are careful not to commit the same folly. Grew and Craigie since their return home have been shouting from the house-tops "Don't belittle Japan." We Japanese maintained cool-headedness even before the war and we shall not be surprised at the enemy's strength, whatever it is. We are determined to crush it.

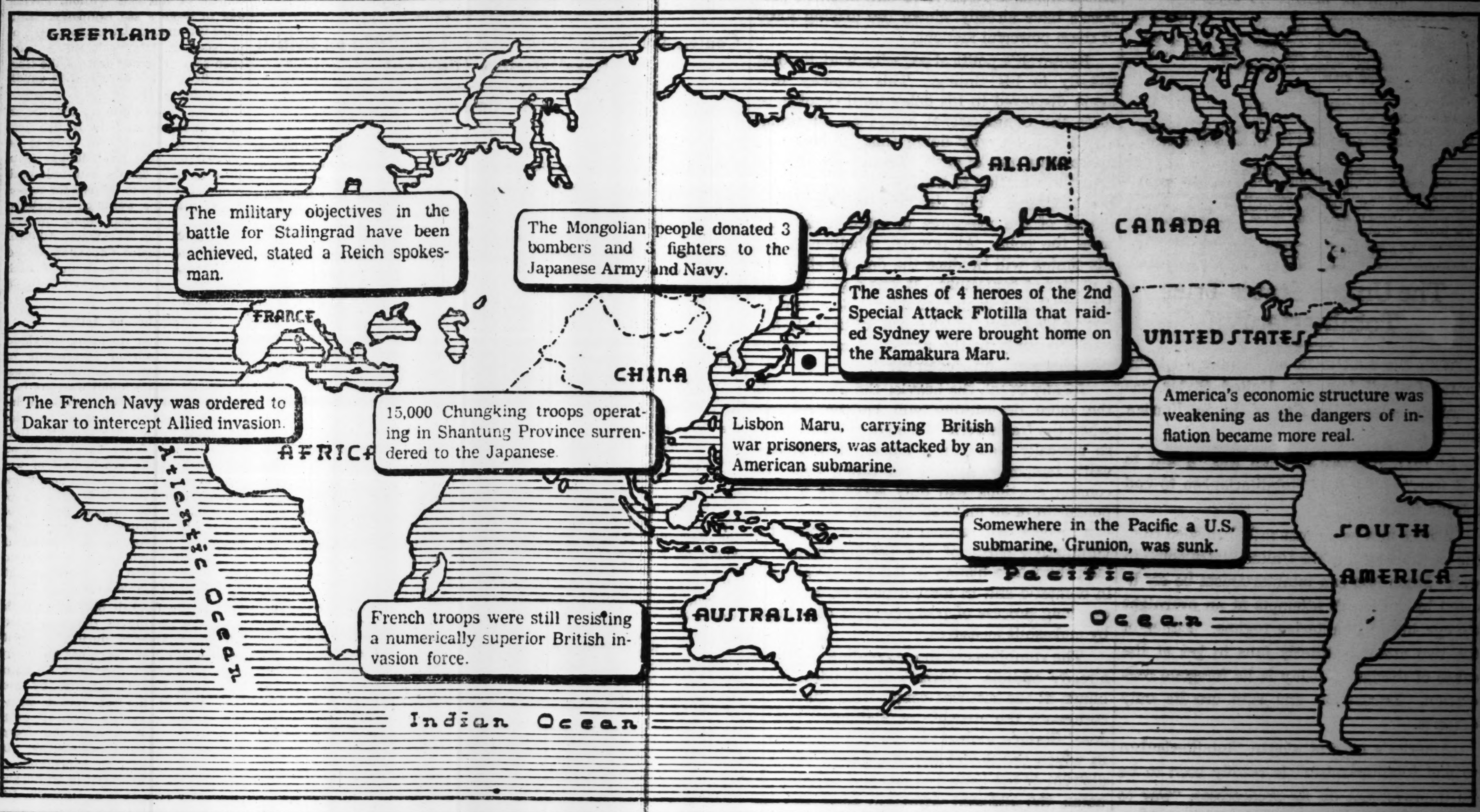
Assurances to Our Allies

Willkie's shameless conducts are a manifestation of the United nations' fundamental policy of camouflaging their weakness with lip service and empty propaganda. The second front talk has been on the shelf long enough to bore the onlookers. Now talking of a second front and now discussing an attack on Japan, the United nations are constantly changing their war policy. We can only pity them.

Unlike America and Britain, we are not trying to rob Peter to pay Paul. Mutual reciprocity is the guiding spirit for the Axis, and herein lies the invulnerability of the Axis. Unlike the United nations, the Axis nations firmly believe in one another.

We firmly believe that Germany, not daunted by "General Winter," will solidify her foothold. At the same time, we take pride in assuring our Allies that East Asia is securely in our hands.

THE MOST SIGNIFICANT EVENTS OF LAST WEEK



The military objectives in the battle for Stalingrad have been achieved, stated a Reich spokesman.

The Mongolian people donated 3 bombers and 3 fighters to the Japanese Army and Navy.

The ashes of 4 heroes of the 2nd Special Attack Flotilla that raided Sydney were brought home on the Kamakura Maru.

The French Navy was ordered to Dakar to intercept Allied invasion.

15,000 Chungking troops operating in Shantung Province surrendered to the Japanese.

Lisbon Maru, carrying British war prisoners, was attacked by an American submarine.

America's economic structure was weakening as the dangers of inflation became more real.

Somewhere in the Pacific a U.S. submarine, Grunion, was sunk.

French troops were still resisting a numerically superior British invasion force.

THE PAST WEEK IN REVIEW

More Brave Army Units Honored

More brave Army units have been honored for meritorious services rendered in the current war, it being announced by the War Ministry on October 7 that citations granted to the Sakurai Army Corps and the Unit attached thereto, and to the Watanabe Army Corps and the Unit attached thereto for brilliant action in the Burma campaign, had come to the attention of His Majesty the Emperor.

It was the first time that His Imperial Majesty had been informed of the granting of citations to land forces in the Burma operational area.

Lin is Granted Imperial Audience

A great honor was conferred on Lin Pai-sheng, visiting Minister for Publicity of Nanking Government, on October 5 when the Chinese official was granted an audience by His Majesty the Emperor. Following the audience, Mr. Lin issued a statement in which he stressed the firm determination of his Government and people to stand back to back with Japan in the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia.

Navy Society's 25th Anniversary

The 25th anniversary of the founding of the Navy Society was celebrated in Tokyo on October 3 with a fitting ceremony held at the Hibiya Public Hall in the presence of His Imperial Highness Fleet Admiral, Prince Hiroyasu Fushimi, the Society's Patron. A gracious message was granted to the Society by His Imperial Highness and was respectfully responded to by Chuichi Ariyoshi, the President. Messages of congratulation were then read by Premier General Hideki Tojo, Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada and Communications Minister Ken Terashima. The function was brought to an end with the awarding of medals to those who have rendered services to the Society's enterprises.

Prince Iyehiko Kuni Becomes Count

His Imperial Highness Prince Iyehiko Kuni, second son of the late His Imperial Highness Prince Taka Kuni, descended to the status of a Count and adopted the family name of Uji when Imperial sanction was received in an audience granted to His Imperial Highness by His Majesty the Emperor at the Imperial Palace on October 5. The Count will take up new residence at 21 Yawata-cho, Shibuya Ward.

News of Big Victory Expected

Referring to current action in certain waters, Captain Hideo Hiraide, Sectional Chief of the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters told a joyous nation over the radio on October 3 that it may soon expect news of another big naval victory. The entire nation will hear in the future the announcement accompanied by the "Gunkan March" regarding the fate of the enemy's several aircraft carriers, over 10 transports and an equal number of other warships, Captain Hiraide declared. In the same broadcast, he exhorted the nation to renew its determination to crush the enemy and relieve the men at the front of any anxiety about conditions at home.

U.S. Sinks Ship Carrying Prisoners

As a result of a cowardly attack launched in the East China Sea by an American submarine, the Lisbon Maru, a Japanese vessel with 1,800 British prisoners aboard, was sunk on October 1. Receiving urgent messages for help, a Japanese rescue vessel sped to the spot and after herculean efforts, managed to pick up an undesignated number of the British prisoners. The fate of the rest of them is at present unknown but it is believed the majority have managed to reach nearby islands. Casualties among the Japanese crew are slight.

Naval Heroes Make Silent Return

In heartfelt gratitude, the 100,000,000 people of the Empire remembered anew the heroic performance of the Second Special Attack Submarine Flotilla when the Kamakura Maru, Japanese exchange ship, docked at Yokohama on October 9 with the ashes of four of the members of the flotilla who had died so gloriously in the daring attack on Sydney Harbor on May 31.

The ashes of the heroes had been carried to Lourenco Marques from Australia aboard the City of Canberra and then transferred to the Kamakura Maru. So struck by the heroism of the Japanese warriors were the Australians that on June 9, a naval funeral was held in their honor.

Tenth Rescript Day Observed

The entire nation observed the Tenth Imperial Rescript Observance Day on October 8 with fitting programs, including worship at shrines and prayers for the peaceful repose of the heroes who have so willingly sacrificed their lives for the cause Japan has taken up arms to uphold. Radio speeches were made by prominent personages exhorting the people to redouble their determination to fight until final victory is gained. In Kalgan, on the auspicious occasion, a presentation ceremony of six aircraft to the Imperial Army and Navy by the people of Mongolia was held.

Land Transit Wartime Rule Fixed

The Cabinet has decided to establish an emergency overland transportation system in line with the recently adopted system regarding ocean transportation, it was announced on October 6 following the regular weekly meeting of that body. The general policy of the new plan is to augment traffic capacity by expediting shipbuilding as much as possible. At the same time, a wartime structure will be set up in land transportation so that, wherever feasible, cargoes for maritime transportation along the domestic coast lines can be switched over to land traffic.

Hori Raps Cruelty to Japan

Strongly protesting against the cruel and barbarous treatment meted out to innocent Japanese civilians by Mexico, Peru, Panama and other Central American countries including Nicaragua, Salvador and Costa Rica, Tomokazu Hori, Spokesman of the Board of Information, reminded these countries last week of the invaluable contributions Japanese residents have made toward their progress and asked them to reconsider the actions in the light of international humanity and justice.

Earlier in the week, Spokesman Hori rapped Britain for the uncivilized treatment that had been accorded Japanese nationals in Burma, Malaya and Singapore, and also the inhuman way in which Japanese in England and India were treated.

Tokyo Can Withstand Any Air Raid

Following a day and night of comprehensive air raid drill, during which all able-bodied residents inhabitating an important section of the capital participated last week, the capital was declared as capable of withstanding any air raid on however large a scale. All men and women fit to do battle against the enemy from the air were out manning the positions to which they had been assigned from 8 a.m. on October 5. They sprang into action at 9 a.m. when the alarm was sounded and continued their activity until the following morning. Theoretically, raiders dropped many incendiary and other bombs but the defense corps proved itself highly capable for coping with the situation and made short work of extinguishing all fires that broke out.

LIAISON BODY SET UP

Closer Understanding With P.I. Public Sought

A liaison office for a closer contact and understanding between the Civil Administration in the Philippines and the public will be opened today, the Asahi reports from Manila, states Domei.

The newly created office will hear and handle personal and employment problems of the people and will act at the same time as a connecting link between the Administration and the people, it was further reported.

Women's School to Be Set Up

Recognizing the importance of women's role in wartime activity, the Thai Government has issued a decree authorizing the establishment of a school for non-commissioned women officers who will be assigned to auxiliary war work, the Asahi reported from Bangkok, states Domei.

Sea Supremacy Is England's Concern

(Continued From Page 4)

force and thus seize the control of the seas, but with a navy that before the war lacked the power to undertake such operations and was inferior to the enemy's the only possible and practicable strategy for Germany was to destroy the enemy's commerce.

England depends upon overseas sources to supply it with its daily needs of food and materials, and it must maintain this constant flow by keeping open all sea-routes. But, whether the ships pass through the Indian Ocean, Mediterranean Sea, or the south Atlantic, all this shipping crowd into the north Atlantic routes to England, and this creates a fatal weakness in its lines of communication. Thus, a war upon commerce is one most likely to yield the best strategic results against England, and through the centuries when a European power wages war with the British Isles, consistently it has resorted to this type of sea warfare.

Arrive in Rangoon

The consolation party consisting of four members of the Imperial Japanese Diet, including Toshio Shimada and Yoshimichi Kuboi, now touring the southern regions, arrived by plane at Rangoon on October 9 from Shonan City, according to Asahi reports from the Burmese capital, states Domei.

Japanese School Opens

PEKING.—A new Japanese national school was opened here occupying the former premises of the Peking American School.

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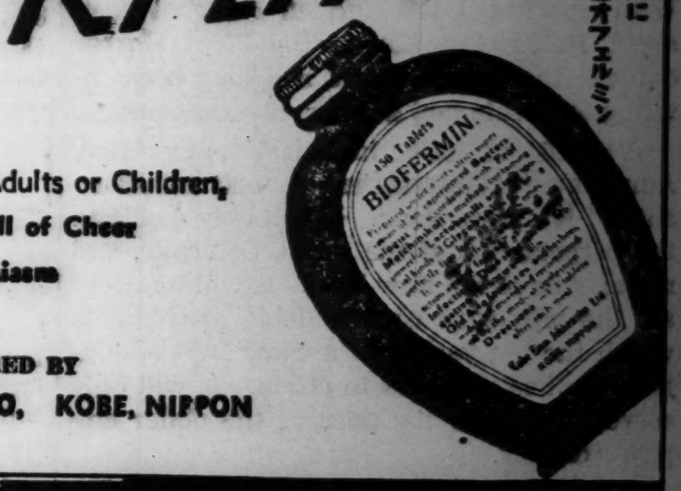

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TOKYO, MONDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1942

The United States Tries Totalitarianism

With the enactment on October 3 of the "anti-inflation" law, the United States has definitely entered the ring of the totalitarian slug fest.

In 1917, America's slogan was "a war to end war." Now it is "totalitarianism to end totalitarianism."

War cannot be permanently banished from the earth merely by the United States going to war. Much less can totalitarianism be eradicated by America's attempts at an overnight change into a totalitarian regime. Either of the two attempts utterly fails to get at the cause of things. Futility is its foregone conclusion. Damnation and ruin are its only desserts.

America's current slogan "totalitarianism to end totalitarianism" is readily seen to be no improvement on its predecessor, "war to end war." It is a much inferior edition either as an inspiration or as a rabble-raiser. For, while war is a well-defined concept and a clear, exciting issue, totalitarianism is neither. An attempt to make a war issue of it is fruitless to begin with. Inevitable disintegration awaits any set of war aims which the United States seeks to attain through such a confusing issue as this. President Roosevelt should have learned the bitter lesson immediately after the promulgation of the Atlantic Charter in August last year when, upon his return to a New England port from the North Atlantic rendezvous, he met the corps of irritated newspapermen whose temper, so reported the magazine Time, was "nastier" than the inclement weather that greeted the presidential party that day. The Atlantic Charter miserably failed to inspire the American people and, instead, puzzled the masses and dismayed the thoughtful. The confusion of thought which the Charter embodies was little short of appalling. The Charter urged the people of the world to fight totalitarianism. This was a great irony. On the one hand, the United States herself was the single largest contributor to the rise of totalitarian rule abroad due to her unscrupulous foreign policy. On the other hand, she was at the same time herself plunging into an inevitable totalitarian regime by dint of the reckless New Deal which has at last brought upon her the most drastic price control, commodity rationing, wage restrictions, labor regimentation, severe taxation, and autocratic rule she has ever witnessed. Thus her bitter cup of totalitarianism is no foreign brew at all but a dose of her own concoction. With or without the German National Socialists, Italian Fascists, or the Pearl Harbor debacle, the United States had long been inviting total rule into her own domestic affairs.

Viewed in this historical perspective, America's "totalitarianism to end totalitarianism" is a mere sham. It will only facilitate the perpetuation of the social, economic, and moral evils of the New Deal. It will forswear all the whatever commendable attainments which the ten years of the New Deal administration has managed to attain. It will only serve to quicken the pace of the dollar empire's decline.

Even with all the rash measures now being taken under Roosevelt's whip, what chances are there for America's possible deliverance from the gloomy predicament of an eventual collapse of the regime so ill conceived? Even if the United States attains a certain degree of totalitarianism through the hasty measures now being taken, the success will necessarily be limited by the raw material shortages due to her initial military reverses in the Pacific. This disadvantage, together with the fast increasing difficulty in water transportation along her entire coast, is already showing signs of proving fatal to many phases of her war efforts. These two factors—namely moral and economic weakness—render the makeshift totalitarian structure gravely susceptible to violent changes. Thus, the framework of whatever autocratic rule Roosevelt may establish will surely be frail and helpless against the perversion of powerful pressure groups within the country, such as the farm bloc, organized labor, and entrenched capital. Many of the wet-blanket amendments to Roosevelt's anti-inflation proposals have already shown the driving force of these powerful factions.

Roosevelt's political sagacity is at its best usually in his timing. This sagacity was again displayed in his delay until October to force the Congressional action on anti-inflation measures. By doing this, he hoped to appear as a man of positive action whereby to turn the situation to his favor in the November elections, while delaying the strangling effects of the measures to materialize until after the polls. At present, whether or not his timing will produce the desired effects is a matter of conjecture. It was a gamble, and Roosevelt is a canny gambler. No doubt he has up his sleeves much more political plasterwork to apply to the new autocratic regime between now and November 3.

At any event, the heavier the plasterwork, the more devastating will be the collapse when the framework of the entire structure is so basically frail. In a longer view, Roosevelt's temporary success in tiding over the coming elections will only serve as a postponement of an inevitable failure. The American people will sooner or later know the cumulative effect of the postponement. In fact, the whole history of the New Deal, both in domestic and in foreign policies, has been one long process of postponement of collapse by makeshift measures.

The rumblings of the impending crash are already audible. Abroad, the loudest rumblings at the moment comes from the Soviet sector—in the struggle of Stalingrad and in Josef Stalin's violent statement of October 4 in which the Soviet leader exposed his deep distrust of the United States and Britain. At home, the adamant organized labor and turbulent national economy obstruct Roosevelt's log-rolling. Underneath all these frictions is the creeping sense of futility in the minds of all anti-Axis peoples who are open-minded enough to see the constructive work of the Axis in rapid progress both in Europe and in Greater East Asia. A few more major-scale military reverses, and the precarious and top-heavy totalitarian regime of the United States will topple to the ground, crushing underneath not only her dream of world hegemony but also the democratic heritage of which Roosevelt now flaunts himself as a God-ordained champion.

"God-Shelf" Described

In the Shinto household there is a second "god-shelf," or Kamidana, which is dedicated exclusively to the worship of the ancestors of the house. On this second shelf are placed cenotaphs, bearing the names of the ancestors, their ages, and the dates of their deaths. These memorial tablets are called Mitamashiro which means "representatives of souls," and they are usually placed in small boxes shaped like Shinto shrines. Offerings of rice, sake, fish, sakaki-tree and lamps are made on this second shelf as on the first.

In the Buddhist household there is, in addition to the Kamidana, a Butsudan, on which are placed cenotaphs, bearing on the front posthumous Buddhist names, and on the back the names borne by the ancestors during their lifetime. The cenotaph is usually lacquered and gilded, having a lotus flower as pedestal, and is sometimes placed in a box called Zushi, while family crests are very often painted both on the tablet and on the box. Offerings of flowers, branches of Shikimi-tree (Illicium religiosum), tea, cakes, rice and other vegetable foods, are usually placed before the cenotaphs, while incense is continually burnt; and in the evening, small lamps are lighted. The Butsudan takes the place of the second "god-shelf" of the Shinto household, both being dedicated to the worship of family ancestors. (Extract from "Ancestor-Worship and Japanese Law" by Baron Nobushige Hozumi)

A Year Ago Today

October 12, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times Advertiser

Long-range coastal guns of the German navy last night, for the second time in 30 hours, shelled the British Channel coast areas. A British convoy sailing in a southward direction was repeatedly fired on and forced to scatter in a hurry toward the British coast.

* * *

At dawn yesterday, attacks were opened simultaneously by the Ide, Ishida, Yagi and the Toyoda units, with the cooperation of army air forces, upon the Communist Eighth Route Army and the new Fourth Army concentrated in the vicinity of Taierhchuang, and by nightfall encirclement of the enemy was almost completed.

* * *

The return of the Moscow missions finds all the British people sobered and' grim by the recent development on the Russian front, and criticisms of British policy are assuming the proportions of a flood. Some well-informed observers forecast that this will lead to a debate in the House of Commons, with a possible demand for a Cabinet shakeup. Emmanuel Shinwell, who has had many tilts with the Prime Minister already, has served notice that he intends to ask Churchill to make a full statement of developments on the eastern front.

* * *

As a sequel to the negotiations of the Japanese Government with the United States Government, it has been decided that the N.Y.K. liner Tatuta Maru will be dispatched to San Francisco via Honolulu; and that it will be followed by the N.Y.K. liners, Taiyo Maru and Nitta Maru.

BRITAIN'S CHIEF CONCERN IS TO MAINTAIN CONTROL OF SEA

Contents of White Papers of 1935 and 1936 on British Naval Strategy Discussed

By JUN TSUNODA
(From the Taiheiyo)

Part I

The crisis now facing the British Empire can be said to have started from the end of 1930, when the English Government began such an unparalleled military expansion program that in 1933 the British Commission for National Defense declared in that year that for the first time since the World War the Empire was prepared to participate in another Armageddon that was certain to break out in the coming decade.

It was in November of the following year that Prime Minister Baldwin, with the understanding of the German Government, described the state of Germany's rearmament, and it was in the middle of March, 1935, that Germany issued its declaration on the reorganization of its air force and made its unilateral abrogation of the military clause of the Versailles Treaty. The White Paper on National Defense, which was the first statement ever issued by the British Government on the subject, was published just two weeks before this, on the first of March.

White Paper

The section of this White Paper that is worthy of attention at the present is as follows: If peace should be broken, the British navy is, as always, the first line of national defense in the preservation of all-important lines of communications. The principal consideration in the preparing of the national defense of the British Isles lies in the distinctive fact that we must depend upon our supply of food and raw materials from sources overseas. The second factor is that from the very characteristic of the Empire, the well-being and existence of its component territories depend solely upon the maintenance of the routes of sea communication. A third factor is the importance of sea transportation to carry troops and re-enforcements to resist any invasion of a section of the Empire, to guarantee the safety of its interests and the integrity of its territory. To England itself, and to all the parts of the Empire it is the very basis and foundation of the Empire's defense system that their security be guaranteed by the sea lanes, without which no other measure will be effective.

The second White Paper on National Defense was published on March 3, 1936, and on the following day Germany unilaterally abrogated the Locarno Pact so that the Paper was issued again during the time when the political situation in western Europe was in a state of unrest. Its contents on the whole repeated the principles of the first White Paper: The existence of the British Isles depends upon the security of the sea routes whereby food and resources are transported from foreign countries, so that the navy has a tremendous importance as was satisfactorily declared in the White Paper of March, 1935. The navy has the great responsibility of guarding those lines for the protection of the Empire.

Change in Policy

The first White Paper only went so far as to emphasize in strong terms the essential reasons for the military expansion program, whereas the second Paper, with public opinion favoring the Government policies, set forth a concrete plan to carry it into effect and in announcing that the program should be carried into effect during the current fiscal year, it was in itself a move in that direction.

This second White Paper presented the plan whereby at the end of the current year, when both the Washington and London Naval Treaties were scheduled to expire, the keels of two new battleships should immediately be laid down, but a modification to this plan resulted in the germination in the spring of the following year of a two-hemisphere navy, comprising 10 battleships to be constructed in addition to the 15 capital ships already in service.

British Naval Plans

In this connection, since the latter half of the nineteenth century the English navy was kept up to a standard of being equal to the combined naval strength of the two next greatest powers, but this 1937 plan called for a navy to maintain sea power in the two hemispheres. In the European waters, England prepared to meet any possible conflict with the German and Italian navies, and in Asiatic areas, it kept an eye on the Japanese Navy, now free of the discriminatory restrictions of the London and Washington Naval Treaties. The British intention was not merely to station units of its fleets in both hemispheres but was also to complete a gigantic navy whose minimum strength would equal the combined naval strength of these three rising countries.

Under the plan set in the spring of 1937 a five-year program provided for the expenditure of £1,500,000,000 for the huge expansion and rearmament of the army, navy and air forces. However, in 1939 this plan was revised to require the disbursement of £1,200,000,000 of the above sum in three years time, and since 1933 successive examples of Germany's diplomacy had thrown the political situation in western Europe into a turmoil, and this state of affairs accelerated the British program, which from this year reached a white-hot stage. However, in the fall of 1939, when England had not yet completed even half of its tremendous expansion program, it went to war with Germany following its invasion of Poland.

Another World War

Whatever may be the direct effect of the war between these two countries, however the war may become enlarged and whatever other countries may be embroiled in the conflict, the nucleus for a second European War was found in these two great powers challenging each other. From a strategic point of view, this is a battle between England, which is one of the world's leading naval powers and Germany, which has the predominant military force in Europe. By the summer of 1941 the German-Soviet War enlarged this continental conflict, and in the last month of the year, Japan declared war to open the War of Greater East Asia. Thus, a World War in a true sense broke out. Of the nations that subsequently entered the war, Soviet Russia is one of the greatest of the continental countries, while on the contrary Japan is among the leading world sea powers. However, the United States has not yet completely or clearly displayed the trend of its characteristic.

It is a question whether England, having, on the one hand, gained, the Soviet Union and the United States as its allies, but being on the other faced with powerful Japan as an enemy, can emerge from this present world conflict victorious as it did in the Napoleonic War and the first European War.

The essential point upon which this question depends is, as has been clearly and publicly recognized by the British Government itself, whether the English navy has really the strength to uphold its vital position as the first line of defense for the British Empire in a war that is world-wide in nature.

Upon the effective use of its navy depends wholly the strategy of war for the British Empire. Reviewing England's experiences in the Napoleonic War, the first European War and the present conflict, we see that consistently and unalterably the fact has always remained that England's great strategies are based entirely upon its sea strength. From a study of the use that England has made of its navy in the present war in Europe, we know that it has immediately from the outset of the war seized with its superior navy the control of the seas all over the world as against Germany and has since been concentrating upon retaining that control.

Control Over Shipping

The object of the control of the seas is not the sea itself as a physical body but of all the shipping, and in this present European war, England sought first of all to restrict the maritime activities of Germany, then subsequently that of all neutral countries.

With the sea differing in essence from land and being one complete body without definite topographical demarcations, the only way for a nation to secure free use of the seas for itself is to drive the enemy's shipping completely off the sea-lanes. And, it is further necessary that to protect its own shipping the country must send forth its navy to destroy all the enemy's warships, and when by this offensive strategy the enemy's sea strength has been completely annihilated or reduced to a state of impotency it will become possible to exercise the ability to deny the enemy making free use of the seas. It is not an easy task to draw a definite line between what is offensive and what is defensive action in this naval warfare, but in the main, one of the two belligerent nations will have destroyed the other's sea power and will have seized for itself the control of the seas.

Indirect Blockade

The naval history of the Russo-Japanese War, which was climaxed by the Battle of the Japan Sea, is probably the best example of the annihilation of an enemy's sea power, but in the present European War the English navy has, from the very outset, checked every move of the German fleet. On the other hand, the surface units of the German navy generally remain in port or make occasional runs along the western coast, and the result is that there has been no opportunity of a major, decisive sea battle between the two fleets. England has made full use of the geographical position of the British Isles and from it has carried out an indirect blockade with the result that its navy has seized the control of the seas without having had to wage a sea campaign. But, since the British has made quite improbable a large-scale move into open seas by major units of the German fleet, her sea control is conditional and temporary.

In the Mediterranean, the Italian navy is challenging the British fleet for sea supremacy, but it is to be pointed out that England has from time to time carried out unlawful, piratical attacks to destroy for strategic reasons the warships of neutral nations. This was done during the Napoleonic War when Admiral Nelson bombarded Copenhagen, and it happened again when the British fleet treacherously attacked Oran on July 3, 1940.

Treacherous Action

In this latter incident, England ignored the solemn agreements in the Franco-German Armistice agreement and sank without warning two of the four French battleships in the harbor of Oran. In addition, she disarmed three other warships that were in one of her naval bases, so that at a stroke nearly half of the capital ships of the French fleet were immobilized. And, it is very likely that should the Franco-German relationship improve and their collaboration appear possible, England will at once strike against the four newly-constructed battleships at Dakar and Casablanca.

It is the English boast that with only the sinking of the Graf Spee off South America during the first year of the war, there has not been a major naval engagement. Britain has been able to mobilize by the free use of the sea routes, manpower and resources from all over the world, and in particular from its dominions and possessions. It was able to send an expeditionary force to aid France and to withdraw a greater part of it at Dunkirk. Its position was such that it could easily reinforce Suez, Singapore and other vital bases with troops, supplies, foodstuff and equipments, and India, for instance, which was then relatively free from any danger of the war spreading directly to its borders, could ship great quantities of such essentials to those threatened points. England was also able at will to carry the war to north Africa and western Asia.

Watchful Waiting

The menace of this economic blockade also has the effect of influencing the determination of neutral countries such as Spain, the Vichy Government, Turkey and others that it is advisable for the moment, until the British control over the seas is overturned, to maintain their present status.

The military clause of the Versailles Treaty, which was unilaterally abrogated by Germany on March, 1935, was a major attempt to impose strict armaments limitations upon Germany. Naval armaments was restricted to six 10,000-ton battleships and six 6,000-ton cruisers, and thus the Treaty ordered Germany reduced to a third-rate naval power. Up to the spring of 1935, Germany had in fact completed construction of only two battleships and five cruisers.

England gave tacit approval to Germany's abrogation of this military clause and three months later stood ready to conclude a naval agreement with Germany, which, under its terms, was authorized to build a total tonnage of all classes of warships up to 35 per cent of England's naval strength, or about 400,000 tons. Soon afterwards Germany announced that the keels for two 26,000-ton battle-cruisers had been laid down the previous year, and construction was under way. Then, following the example set by other naval powers, Germany began work on a 35,000-ton battleship in 1936 and another one in 1937, but the German Navy, having been completely reduced as a result of the first World War, could not be easily reconstructed within such a short period. Furthermore, emphasis was placed on the speedy rebuilding and rearming of the army and air force. Despite the unilateral abrogation by Germany of the Anglo-German naval agreement on April, 1939, during the four and a half years between the commencement of the German rearmament program and the outbreak of the present European War, Germany's five battleships and 80 other warships totaled only 200,000 tons, or a little more than 15 per cent of Britain's naval strength, with its capital ships amounting to slightly over 17 per cent of the tonnage of British battleships. Only the German submarine fleet, which came up to 83 per cent of the British undersea strength, came anywhere near parity with the English navy.

Attack on British Shipping

With a navy that compares in tonnage to such great disadvantage with the British fleet, it seems well nigh hopeless that Germany can completely destroy or break the naval power of England, so that there was no other alternative than to avoid a major all-out sea battle. Following the outbreak of the war, German submarines carried out a number of successful attacks upon British warships, among which were the Ark Royal and the Barham.

The first principle of naval strategy is to annihilate or at least make impotent the enemy's sea

(Continued on Page 3)

The Imperial Navy---
Unchallenged Ruler of the
By Lieutenant-Commander
(From

The Significance of Naval Strategy

The War of Greater East Asia is on the one hand a battle of military forces, and yet on the other it is a battle of reconstruction. But, the initial objective of our participation in this great war is to seize and secure those strategically important bases by which our enemies seek to encircle and menace Japan. This is the military phase of this war.

And, parallel with this activity is the objective of building up greater fighting strength by accumulating and distributing the vital resources of the various regions coming within the administration of Japanese authorities, and thus to place Japan in an invulnerable position and prepare to engage in a long-term war.

These could be achieved by only one means, and that is to cut the lines of communications between our enemies and the regions of Greater East Asia, thereby to deprive them of any strength to carry on a war in this area.

From the standpoint of naval strategy, the greatest possible barrier to the attainment of these great objectives is the sea forces of our enemies. It is essential, therefore, to undertake first of all to destroy or at least to make impotent their navies, and it was the United States Pacific Fleet and the British East Asiatic Fleet, lying in their advance bases ready to strike, that were capable of dealing Japan the most dangerous and destructive blows.

Like Battle of Japan Sea

The annihilation of the main strengths of the enemy fleets, which, if unimpaired and united, might have taken over the command of the seas, in the Battles of Hawaii and off Malaya at the very beginning of the war, gained for Japan from the outset the invaluable naval supremacy and exerted a tremendous influence upon the progress of subsequent naval and military operations of the war. In fact, it would not be an exaggeration to declare that these two great battles determined the course of the War of Greater East Asia. They can even be likened to the Battle of the Japan Sea, which decided the Russo-Japanese War in our favor, in determining the outcome of the present war, but their effect is not to be limited only to Japan for they have been a most extensive and important factor in shaping the course of all the nations of the world, now engaged in a gigantic war.

It has been amply proven to us by the successes of the Japanese Navy in both the Pacific and Indian Oceans that it is a settled rule that only by a unilateral control of the seas, especially in time of war when the freedom of the seas is not possible, does a nation gain its power, wealth and voice in international affairs, and the control of the seas means that there must be a navy that is second to none.

We must not fail to recognize with deep appreciation that the most outstanding feature of the War of Greater East Asia is the inflexible, indomitable acquisition of sea supremacy by Japan. For, there is no other reason for the facts that the British Empire, which for centuries was acknowledged as the mistress of the seven seas, is on the verge of dissolution, and that the United States, which boasted that the Pacific Ocean belonged to her, has lost even the assurance that she is able to defend her own shores, than that Japan has gained naval supremacy over these two former maritime powers.

Value of Naval Supremacy

Soon after or perhaps coincident with securing of sea supremacy, the wide use of that power is developed in every possible area. Joint military and naval operations become possible, or perhaps the Navy with its land force will carry out attacks, but successively the enemy's operational bases are seized, and the strategical position is suddenly reversed into our favor where hitherto dangerous inroads had been made upon our safety and security. How the Imperial Forces undertook these operations are given examples, in small-scale attacks as on Guam, Wake and other islands, and in large-scale campaigns as in the Malay Peninsula, in Java and the Philippines.

During this period the Imperial Navy continued to extend its activities everywhere, and in the Battles off Batavia and Surabaya and in other sea encounters our naval forces in their war of annihilation met and crushed the remnants of the enemy fleets or the added seacraft that were rushed up as reinforcements to the shattered fleets. In the Indian Ocean units of the Japanese Navy carried out successful operations to sever all lines of communications by destroying enemy shipping, and such victories grew to become a pointed dagger aimed at the heart of our enemies.

Having lost their main strength in the seas of Greater East Asia, our enemies could do nothing else than resort to guerrilla warfare with what fighting units they had left and have continued to try to conceal the successive defeats suffered by their navies. But, after all, this is nothing more than a pitiful, despairing manifestation of the decline of our enemy's naval strength, which will be a long time in regaining sufficient power to challenge our naval supremacy.

The enemy displayed the greatest possible striking power that he can muster at present for a counter-offensive at the Battle of the Coral Sea, where the Imperial Navy achieved a brilliant victory. The last ray of hope of retaining naval power was given a mortal blow, and it meant that Great Britain and the United States were forced to withdraw completely from Greater East Asia.

Suppose, for a moment, what would happen if our supremacy in the western Pacific, even just the area of the China Sea and the South China Sea, should become insecure and be threatened?

If such were the case, even though great units of troops could be transported how could those brilliant landings and attacks which are unparalleled in scope and number in world military history have been accomplished, and how could the rear lines of communications be kept open, and how could all the great victories that have been won been gained, if there were not the Imperial Navy guarding the safety of the seas? But, as it was, these crack Imperial Army units could cross the seas free from all fears and anxiety, and like the tide they rushed relentlessly against all shores, while in the shadow of the military operations deep in the hinterlands of enemy territories is the tremendous contribution by the Japanese Navy in maintaining its control of the seas. The meaning of and the part played by naval strategy, which in the long run means only the fundamental importance of gaining naval supremacy, for the above reasons must be keenly appreciated.

Importance Stressed

But, there have been countless cases of nations being frustrated in their ambitions or else being completely destroyed because they had no interest in the sea and ignored any efforts to gain naval supremacy. Carthage rose to become the most powerful state at one time, but it fell centuries ago because of the might of the Roman Navy. In the sixteenth century Spain boasted of her invincible Armada, but when it was annihilated by the English fleet the decline of the glory of Spain began. When France tasted the bitter pill of defeat at historical naval battle of Trafalgar in 1805, her national destiny suffered a severe setback, and by the Battle of the Japan Sea the fate of Russia was sealed.

Even during the first World War, Germany, who by her mighty armies had gained such outstanding victories that her enemies were not able to invade one inch of her territory, met her disastrous defeat principally because she was not able to secure the control of the seas. Of course, there are many other causes which contributed to Germany's collapse, but special emphasis must be made upon her lack of sea supremacy.

The Kaiser had proclaimed the conviction that the future of Germany was in the sea, and under Admiral von Tirpitz the work of building a renovated navy progressed, but unexpectedly the shot fired in Sarajevo in 1914 set the spark to a powder-fuse, and there was no time to wait for the navy to be brought up to its full strength. If Germany had waited a few more years until her fleet was completely fitted out as had been planned before she had entered the war, it is very possible that world history would have been written in a very different way than it was.

But, at any rate, the Supreme Command of the German Army was controlled by the Moltke conviction that there was absolutely no need to use the German Navy to intercept any English attempt to transport troops to Europe. The German Army should destroy it at the same time that it deals with other armies of Germany's enemies. The prevalent military doctrine was that Germany's armies could wage victorious wars on both the eastern and western fronts against her enemies, and very little concern was given to any plan of action for the navy.

The then German Navy Minister Admiral von Tirpitz, had inscribed on a monument for German seamen killed in action the following deeply significant sentence which was somewhat tinged with bitterness: "The German people did not understand what the sea meant."